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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

8 RONALD COLLINS, ) 3:16-cv-00111-MMD-WGC  
9 )  
10 Plaintiff, ) **ORDER**  
11 vs. ) Re: ECF No. 86  
12 JOSHUA COLLINS, *et al.*, )  
13 Defendants. )  
14

15 Before the court is Plaintiff's "Motion for Court Order, Ordering Defendant Baca to Allow Plaintiff to  
16 Review his I-File and STG File" (ECF No. 86). Plaintiff contends this court should order "the defendant  
17 [Baca] to allow plaintiff to review his I-file and STG file and have copies made of any documents their (sic) in  
18 for use in this case without any documents being removed prior to review." (*Id.* at 2.)

19 Defendants opposed Plaintiff's motion on various grounds, including that Plaintiff did not pursue an  
20 informal attempt at resolving a discovery dispute, that the issues in the current motion were previously  
21 addressed by the court and that Plaintiff has available to him methods to informally review NDOC files, at least  
22 as to the inmate's I-File (ECF No. 96). Plaintiff's reply memorandum consisted mainly of a terse discussion  
23 of the purported merits of his case (ECF No. 99).

24 It appears to the court that Plaintiff is attempting to by pass the standard discovery process by  
25 independently seeking production of information of documents via an order from this court. The proper  
26 procedure, which Plaintiff has not done, would be for Plaintiff to serve a Request for Production of Documents  
27 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 34 seeking, in this instance, to produce the Plaintiff's "I file" and his "STG file." If the  
28 Defendant's [Baca's] response is unsatisfactory to Plaintiff, then the next step would be for Plaintiff to attempt  
to informally resolve any discovery dispute regarding the requested documents with defense counsel.

1 Even if Plaintiff did request these documents under a Rule 34 request for production, Plaintiff's motion  
2 does not include the required certification of a good faith attempt to meet and confer to resolve this dispute.  
3 A motion seeking to compel responses to discovery must "include a certification that the movant has in good  
4 faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or discovery in an  
5 effort to obtain it without court action." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a); *see also* LR 26-7(c). If that effort is  
6 unsuccessful, *then* the Plaintiff would file a motion to compel. Here, Plaintiff has skipped the intermediate steps  
7 and has proceeded directly to a motion to compel. The failure of Plaintiff's failure to meet and confer in this  
8 instance was fatal to an earlier motion to compel (ECF No. 80) which the court summarily denied in its minute  
9 order of July 31, 2018 (ECF No. 81).

10 Although the court is denying Plaintiff's motion (ECF No. 86), the court will offer a few observations  
11 and suggestions regarding the subjects of Plaintiff's motion for the benefit of and consideration by both Plaintiff  
12 and Defendants' counsel.

13 **I. I-File (Institutional File)**

14 Defendants' memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to Plaintiff's motion to compel  
15 (ECF No. 96) states that Plaintiff has available to him mechanisms provided by NDOC's Administrative  
16 Regulation (AR) 568 - "Inmate Review of Departmental Records" - and via NNCC Operational Procedure  
17 (OP) 560 - to review his I-File. According to the Declaration of Veronica Meza submitted with Defendants'  
18 response, Plaintiff has not submitted a request to review his I-File for the five years preceding August 15, 2018.  
19 (ECF No. 96-3 at pp. 2-3.)

20 Because Plaintiff is housed in an NDOC facility (NNCC) where he has access to review his I-File, he  
21 should first avail himself of that opportunity. Plaintiff should complete NDOC form 2022 to seek review of his  
22 I-File.

23 The court notes further that the Meza declaration states that inmates are allowed to review their I-Files  
24 "once in a 12-month period," citing AR 568 and OP 560.<sup>1</sup> However, AR 568.06(4) appears to provide an  
25 exception to this rule. AR 568.06(4) states that if "unique and special circumstances ... such as viewing the  
26 record prior to a ... judicial hearing..." (AR 568.06(4); ECF No. 96-1 at 4) are present, then the inmate would

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28 <sup>1</sup> Because the Defendants' opposition did not include a copy of OP 560, the court cannot comment  
on whether additional time for review of the I-File might be provided under that section.

1 be apparently be provided somewhat greater leeway in the time and viewing opportunities afforded the inmate  
2 to review his I-File. Because of the pendency of this litigation, the court finds that those “unique and special  
3 circumstances” are present in this case.

4 Although the court has recommended Plaintiff process his request via NDOC form 2022 to review his  
5 I-File, in light of the claims in Count IV which were allowed to proceed in this matter by District Judge  
6 Miranda M. Du. (ECF No. 8 at 15-20.; ECF No. 19 at 6), it may be advisable for Defendant Baca to consider  
7 in advance that Plaintiff’s motion constitutes a request by Mr. Collins to review his I-File so that this process  
8 may commence sooner rather than later. Counsel and Plaintiff might also wish to discuss, in accordance with  
9 AR 568.05(2), whether such “special circumstances” contemplated in that section are present such that in lieu  
10 of a personal review of the records that copies might be provided the inmate. The court leaves that option to  
11 the parties.

## 12 **II. STG File**

13 In addition to the procedural infirmities discussed above regarding Plaintiff’s request to review his I-File  
14 (which the court will not reiterate at this point), Plaintiff’s request to review his STG’s file is somewhat more  
15 problematic for the court in light of the legitimate security concerns of NDOC’s classification of Plaintiff as an  
16 alleged member of a STG. (AR 446; ECF No. 96-2 at 2-7.) However, that being said, the court’s Screening  
17 Order allowed Plaintiff’s colorable due process claims to proceed regarding Plaintiff being held in administrative  
18 segregation for over two years without a hearing. The court’s Screening Order concluded with regard to the  
19 averments in Count IV as follows:

20 In Count IV, Plaintiff alleges that he was wrongfully placed into a security  
21 threat group (“STG”) and that as a result he has been placed into  
22 administrative segregation for over two years. (ECF No. 1-2 at 15-23.)  
23 Plaintiff alleges that he has requested multiple STG due process classification  
24 hearings but Rexwinkle, LeGrand, McDaniel, Keith, Baca, Deal, Walsh, Irvin,  
25 Foster, and Skulstad have refused to hold one. (*Id.* at 15-19, 22).

24 Under the Fourteenth Amendment, prisoners “may not be deprived of life,  
25 liberty, or property without due process of law.” *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418  
26 U.S. 539, 556 (1974). However, “the fact that prisoners retain rights under  
27 the Due Process Clause in no way implies that these rights are not subject to  
28 restrictions imposed by the nature of the regime to which they have been  
lawfully committed.” *Id.* “[T]here must be mutual accommodation between  
institutional needs and objectives and the provisions of the Constitution that are  
of general application.” *Id.* The Supreme Court held that a prisoner possesses  
a liberty interest under the federal constitution when a change occurs in  
confinement that “imposes atypical and significant hardship on the inmate in

1 relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life.” *See Sandin v. Conner*, 515  
2 U.S. 472, 484 (1995).

3 When a prisoner is placed in administrative segregation, prison officials must,  
4 within a reasonable time after the prisoner’s placement, conduct an informal,  
5 nonadversary review of the evidence justifying the decision to segregate the  
6 prisoner. *See Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. 460, 476 (1983), *abrogated in*  
7 *part on other grounds by Sandin v. Connor*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995). After  
8 the prisoner has been placed in administrative segregation, prison officials must  
9 periodically review the initial placement. *See Hewitt*, 459 U.S. at 477 n.9.  
10 The Ninth Circuit has held that where the prisoner alleges material differences  
11 between the conditions in general population and administrative segregation,  
12 the prisoner’s procedural due process claim should not be dismissed on the  
13 pleadings. *See Jackson v. Carey*, 353 F.3d 750, 755-57 (9th Cir. 2003).

14 The Court finds that Plaintiff states a colorable due process claim because he  
15 has been held in administrative segregation for over two years without a  
16 hearing. This claim will proceed against defendants Rexwinkle, LeGrand,  
17 McDaniel, Keith, Baca, Deal, Walsh, Irvin, Foster, and Skulstad.

18 (ECF No. 8 at pp. 15-16.)

19 While again the court is concerned about the manner in which Plaintiff has requested review  
20 of/production of his “STG” file, and while the court is not necessarily concluding Plaintiff’s STG file should be  
21 made available to Plaintiff in its entirety, it would seem reasonable for Defendant Baca, or one or more of the  
22 Defendants sued under Count IV, to make available for review those documents which address or pertain to  
23 whether Plaintiff was afforded procedural due process with respect to his classification or assignment to  
24 Administrative Segregation as a consequence of his STG classification (the court assumes the Defendants  
25 themselves may want to use certain of those materials in their defense at some point in time in this case). The  
26 court suggests - but is not requiring - the parties to meet and confer about resolving Plaintiff’s access to those  
27 components of his STG file which pertain to Plaintiff’s administrative segregation or classification as an STG  
28 member.

29 Plaintiff’s “Motion for Court Order, Ordering Defendant Baca to Allow Plaintiff to Review his I-File  
30 and STG File” (ECF No. 86) is **DENIED** without prejudice.

31 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

32 DATED: August 31, 2018.

33   
34 WILLIAM G. COBB  
35 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE